GORMAN AND HILL CROSS SWORDS IN DEBATE.

THE FORMER CONFESSES THE FAILURE OF THE

seated factional antagonisms which make any hope of Democratic agreement on financial or currency legislation the most transparent mockery were dramatically exploited this afternoon in the Senate, when Mr. Hill and Mr. Gorman crossed swords for the first time since the reassembling of Congress, If anything was needed to emphasize the hopelessness of the divisions among the majority leaders in Conto-day's debate furnished the amplest and most decisive proof that the Democratic managers have virtually agreed to disagree and ssion to lighten the rapidly accumulating embarrassments of the Treasury. Their common concern seems now to be to sten the burden of remedial legislation seon the shoulders of the incoming Con-Mr. Gorman, the recognized leader of the Democratic party in the Senate, and Mr. Hill, most daring and ambitious aspirant who exigencies of to-day's discussion to avow their respective plans and expectations for the curn, and both in the intervals of partisan and personal recrimination went upon legislation of any character calculated to relieve the Treasury from impending bankruptey. Mr. German, in the course of an able and canstanding out for higher duties and larger revenues than were provided for in the Wilson Tariff confessed absolutely the failure of the prescreases of duties the impending deficit for this

ent tariff law as a revenue-producing measure and declared that in spite of the Senate's increases of duties the impending deficit for this year would exceed the appalling sum of \$100.60,000, while for the next fiscal year an even greater deficiency was threatened. Yet the only remedy he could propose in this emergency was the prompt passage of the appropriation necessary for the execution of the income tax section of the present law, with a request to the Republican side to suggest some scheme for replenishing the public revenues which he, as leader of the majority, would guarantee should be enacted into legislation.

Senator Hill, while sneering at Mr. Gorman's programme as an abject and piteous appeal to Republican charity, showed himself equally barren of suggestions for the relief of the Trensury. Though dismissing the recent currency schemes devised by the majority members of the Finance Committee with contemptuous sarcasm, he was still unable, when pushed to the wall, to produce a legislative panacea of his own, and he succeeded in shielding the purely negative character of his attempted leadership only by availing himself of the convenient pretext that no remedial legislation of any sort was worth attempting at this session while the rules of the Senate remained unamended.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Gorman, it was only too evident, were far more deeply concerned in their public utterances in defending their own past records and discomfiting critics within the ranks of their own party than in clearing the way for the passage of any measure which shall even in some slight degree forestall a practical suspension of public credit. Mr. Gorman, by publicly emphasizing the failure of the legislation against which he protested last summer and throwing the blame for the wreck of the Government's revenues on the President and Professor Wilson, seemed to think himself relieved of all responsibility to repair the injuries inflicted by their folly. On the other hand, Mr. Hill, falling back on his own record of opposition to

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Mr. Gorman said that the pending proposition was a simple and plain one. An appropriation bill was before the Senate providing for deficiencies, among them one to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the law for the collection of Treasury to carry out the law for the collection of an income tax. It was the duty of Congress to provide the money for that purpose. He quoted from Mr. Hill's speech and referred approvingly to Mr. Sherman's assertion that ample provision now existed for testing the constitutionality of this or any other law. "But what the Senator from New-York desires," Mr. Gorman continued, "is a provision, separate and distinct—exceptional in its case—a provision that would enable any taxpayer to a provision that would enable any taxpayer to enspend the income tax, by injunctions to revers the rule and to prevent the money coming into the Treasury until every question that might be raised by every unwilling taxpayer should be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States." Such an attempt. Mr. Gorman declared, would be wrong, would be heyond the power of the Senate, and would be destructive to the interests of the Treasury. He had been opposed to the income tax as a permanent policy, but he had accepted it as a part of a compromise of a great reform. He knew that opposition to taxation furnished "an opportunity for demagogues." But no political party could live that ould deliberately cut down receipts while it kept up expenses, and then issue gold bonds by the hundred millions per annum to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. And yet that was precisely the proposition presented to the Senate and supported by the public press throughout the The Senate had added \$00,000,000 to the Wilson Tariff bill as it came from the House, and if he had supposed that the law would not have produced sufficient revenue he would never have voted for it. He believed that the Tariff law as it stood would not produce revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1896. In further discussing the Tariff law, Mr. Gorman

In further discussing the Tariff law, Mr. Gorman said:
You cannot eliminate a single provision of the You cannot eliminate a single provision of the Tariff law which brings revenue into the Treasury Tariff law which brings revenue into the Treasury without substituting something in its place that will produce an equal amount of revenue. And I repeat that there is no justification or excuse for any Senator who proposes to make a reduction unless he can tor who proposes to make a reduction unless he can show that this body can legally add to the revenue show that this body can legally add to the revenue and the time the Democratic party undertook it. The bill was a compromise measure; and no bill could have passed the Senate except by a compromise to which every Democratic Senator except the Senator from New-York (Mr. Hill) agreed. As a whole, and as it stands to-day, the Tariff law is the act of the Democratic party; and it is the best Tariff law that has been on the statute book for forty years. The Senator from New-York was not a party to that compromise. Here is something in the atmosphere of Northern New-York which, it seems to me, makes it impossible for a statesman from that section ever to compromise. Claughter, The question then was the McKinley Act or the pending bill. But the Senator from New-York told his colleagues on this side of the chamber: "Either give me my way, or you shall never pass the bill." In that compromise we put this income tax. Now, I might excuse the Senator from New-York for antagonizing this provision if it were not for the fact that while we were considering the Tariff bill he not only opposed the income tax featjre of it, but he joined with all the extreme tariff reformers who wanted to cut down the revenue from customs. If that Senator had had his way, he would have had \$60,000,000 of bonds to issue in order to pay the current exepnses of the

Very Much off Color

Are people who are troubled with chronic liver complaint, Bile in the blood tinges the cuticle and even the eyeballe, tetter's Stomach Bitters is a speedy and complete remedy. This standard medicine also prevents and cures chills and fever, rheumatism, nervousness and the infirmities incident to declining years. It builds up an enfeebled physique and fortifies it against disease. Appetite and nightly slumber are promoted by it, and it is a protector against the effects of a wetting, of overwork, exposure and unwholesome food or water.

Government between that time and 1887. I could never follow a leader who would deliberately put this Government in a position to increase the National debt to pay its current expenses. I do not believe that a National debt is a National blessing. I have no sympathy with the men who proclaim themselves advanced reformers and who, under guise of reform, want to increase the National debt.

Passing to Senator Quay's speech last week, and to his assertion that the Democratic party had been dismissed from power, and commanded by an overwhelming majority of the people to do no more mischief, Mr. Gorman said that the Democratic party was defeated at the polls last November, but, that, as Mr. Teller said on Saturday, it was not because the people loved the Republican party great crists, the people would have removed from power any party that was in power. Then, ap pealing directly to Republican Senators, Mr. Gor

man said:
You come into power on the 4th of March next, under better conditions than we did on the 4th of March, 1893. We have removed from your pathway many of the obstructions. You have, as compared with our work, little to do. You come with a majority in the other House as great as we had there. You have in this body a majority equal to, if not greater than that which we have. The responsibility will be then on you. And I say to the Senator from Fennsylvania (Mr. Quay), that I, for one, will treat him and his friends in a spirit different from that which he has manifested to us. In any question that affects the finances of the Government, or that is necessary to prevent the bankruptcy of the Treasury, or that is necessary to reform the currency, I will help you, and you ought to volunteer to help us now.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.)-The Senator from will be on this side of the chamber after the 4th of March next. Does he mean to suggest by that the Executive will be with us after the 4th of March next? (Scornful laughter on the Democratic side).

Mr. Gorman-I distinctly stated that the party of the Senator from Rhode Island would be in the majority in both Houses of Congress, and then you will have the power to frame any measure which you may think wise and judicious. I have no

will have the power to frame any measure which you may think wise and judicious. I have no doubt that the President of the United States will gladly co-operate with that majority, and aid it in any measure that will tend to the advancement and prosperity of this country.

Mr. Hale (Rep. Mc.)—The Senator has declared that after the 4th of March rext the responsibility will be on this side of the Chamber, and he has promised his aid in anything that will be attempted by this side to relieve the country from its embarrassment. Does he not know that the administration of the Government, the conduct of the Treasury Department, the management and the collection of the revenue will be as much with his Administration for two years after the 4th of March next as it is now? And when he says that the President will patriotically join with this side in any measure to relieve the situation, I ask him, does he believe that should a Republican measure, on Republican lines, that will raise revenue enough, be passed, the President will join with us?

Mr. Gorman—The Senator from Maine certainly did not catch the point of my remarks. I said that here is a condition of things which confronts the American people. I believe that that condition was inherited, in part, from the other side. But the great, the underlying cause, is beyond party. Now is the time for patriotic action. I appeal to you now to come to our aid as patriots, not as Republicans.

Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Gorman what remedy he

Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Gorman what remedy he would propose.

Mr. Gorman—The first thing to do is to pass this Appropriation bill to make provision for the enforcement of a law that would bring from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually into the Treasury, and I prefer to deal with one thing at a time. That can be the only question in the consideration of this bill. What can we do? I do not know. We cannot do anything in this body except make provision for the enforcement of the law and get all the money which it will bring into the Treasury.

Mr. Aldrich—Why not increase the revenue by more simple means?

Mr. Gorman—We have no such power.

Mr. Aldrich—We have lving on the table several bills from the House of Representatives which can be amended.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.)—Those are bills to reduce revenue.

Aldrich-But the Senate can amend them

port of the Senators on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) replied to the speech of Mr. Gorman, who should, he said, have confined himself to a vindication of his own course instead of trying to put other Senators in a false position. That Senator had been with him (Mr. Hill) in his fight against some of the provisions of the Tariff bill. That Senator had not been alone in his predictions of the failure of revenue under the bill. He (Mr. Hill) had also made the like predictions. He had not voted for the Tariff bill, which he again aliuded to facetiously as "the Gorman-Smith-Hrice-Wilson and Company's bill"; and he declined to be held responsible by Mr. Gorman or anybody else for any of the evils which it had inflicted on the country. He supposed that the men who voted for a bill should be held responsible for it—not those who voted against it. The Senator from Maryland, instead of complaining of the amendment offered to the Urgent Dedelency bill, should have been glad of the opportunity afforded him to vindicate himself. That was an opportunity which the Senator had doubtless long sought. He did not propose now to enter into any discussion about the propriety of the income tax. The distinguished Senator from Maryland had been with him cas he supposed when he made the attack on that provision of the bill, but, on one day—after he had been alsent in the North—he returned to the Senate Chamber and—presto change!—the Senator from Maryland was for the obnoxious inquitous lecome

priety of the income tax. The distinguished sense for from Maryland had been with him oas he supposed when he made the attack on that provision of the bil, but, on one day—after he had been absent in the North-he returned to the Senate Chamber and—presto changed—the Senator from Maryland was for the obnoxious iniquitous income tax—escrastically. "For a period of five years." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hill then drifted into a reference to his attempt to have the rules of the Senate changed, in the line of closure, and accused Mr. Gorman of having opposed such a change, which would, Mr. Hill said, "have enabled us to provide the necessary revenue for the Government." "I know," he continued, "that it is utterly impossible for us to legislate unless these rules are changed," and he referred contemptacusty to "the exhibition which the Senator from Maryland made to-day, turning round to his Republican friends and appealing to them, in "piteous manner, to come and save this side of the chamber." (Laughter in the galleries.) "I do not," Mr. Hill continued, "join in any such appeal, I would appeal rather to our own friends here—if we have in the most of the propose to help us out of our difficulties. That snatural. The partirotic appeal which the Senator made to them will not find any response on that idee of the chamber."

Taking up Mr. Gorman's allusion to the atmosphere of Northern New-York not being favorable to compromises, Mr. Hill sarcastically said:
"To not know but that atmosphere is just as good as the atmosphere of atother State hot far from here where they always want to compromise every public question. I asughter.) There are some things which cannot be, I did not suppose that, at this late day, it was necessary for the Senator from Maryland, in order to vindicate himself in his opposition to the Wilson bill, to attack me among the expected that the leaders of the mob were present. "I was one of those," he went on, "who though it wiser, it day, it was necessary for the period of the particles on the free het, and I

OLEOMARGARINE BILL

Washington, Jan. 14.—The opponents of Mr. Gront's bill to subject elemargarine, butterine and other substitutes for and imitations of dairy products to the laws of the State into which they may be transported to-day made good their assertion he transported to-day made good their assertion that they could prevent its passage in the consideration morning hour in the House. Under the lead of Messrs. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) and Williams (Dem., Miss.) the few opponents successfully exhausted the hour at the disposal of Mr. Hatch and the Committee on Agriculture, and the bill lost its fayored place without having reached a vote on the morning. An order from the Committee on Rules An order from the Committee on Rules will probably be necessary for the further consideration of the bill. Objection was made to grant-

ing unanimous consent, asked by Mr. Hatch, to consider the Pure Food bill. Owing to the absence, through illness, of Mr. Heard (Dem., Mo.), chair-man of the Committee on the Affairs of the Dis-grict of Columbia, it was agreed by unanimous con-

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ent to set apart next Friday for the consideration f measures reported from that committee. The Committee on the Judiciary had the rest of he day for bills reported by it. Chairman Culberton (Dem., "exast called up the Senate bill "to prode for the redistricting of the Indian Territory or judicial purposes, for an additional judge and nore United States commissioners, and to prescribe he jurisdiction, duties and authority of such judges and commissioners." It occupied the time of the louse in Committee of the Whole nearly the whole furned the certain amendments recommended by the committee.

The bill to make an additional judicial district in Kentucky was taken up, but no conclusion had been reached when the House, at 5:15, adjourned.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES A HOUSE BILL.

Washington, Dec. 14.-The President to-day returned, without his approval, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a till to authorize the location of gravel-pits and reservoirs and granting rights of way for pipe lines in the arid regions of the West.

"Surrender," the Virginia postoffice, where under the famous apple tree, Lee handed his sword to Grant, is "Appomattox" once more. The Post-office Department has found a way of bringing about the change by calling the new county-seat, formerly known as "Nebraska" "West Appomat-tox," and restoring to the original Appomatiox its historic name. An elaborate official explanation accompanying the change shows that the selection of the name "Surrender" was on the advice of Henry St. George Tucker, the Representative in Congress for that district. "Surrender," the Virginia postoffice, where, under The President to-day sent to the Senate

following nominations: Thomas P. Smith, of New York, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian R. Tibbais, of Illinois, Supervising inspector of Steam Vessels for the Vth District; Alphonso (Edwards, of Washington, Commissioner for the District of Alaska, to reside at Kodiak; James McLaughlin, of North Dakota, to be an Indian in spector; John W. Cramsic, ascent for the Indian of the Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota; iden tenant-Colonel James Miles Moore Deputy Quartermaster-General; Major Almon F. Rockwell Quartermaster-General; Major Almon F. Rockwell Quartermaster-General; Captain Charles Bird, ascistant quartermaster, to be leutenant-colonel and Deputy Quartermaster, General; Captain Charles Bird, ascistant quartermaster, to be major and quartermaster. Tibbals, of Illinois, Supervising inspec-

The House Appropriations Committee to-day neard the members of the Louisiana Congressional delegation in support of the several resolutions delegation in support of the several ferror approximation for the payment of the bounty to sugar producers given under the McKinley Tariff law. They claimed that the difference between the bounty and the duty should be paid to the producers, as fully half of it was earned before the new Tariff bill became a law. About \$\mathbb{E}_000.000\$, it is estimated, will be required to make payment on the production up to the time that the new Tariff law went into effect. In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman introduced

bill for the purpose of enabling the President carry into execution the resolution of Congress

Wichita Indian Reservation in Oklahoma, consiing of about 1,000,00 acres. It is proposed the land for il is an acre. The reactval claimed by the Choctaw and Chickasaw held well as by the Wichitas. The bill provide the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall enter suit Court of Aspects. e proceeds resulting from the sales of the lat thin sixty days after the approval of the bill . President, or forfeit their right to the proper we Wichitas, who number about 1,000, will recei

THE LATEST CURRENCY BILL.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF SENATOR JONES'S SCHEME.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS NOT TALKING MUCH ABOUT -SILVER MEN ALL AGAINST IT-IT

Washington, Jan. 14. Democratic members of th House of Representatives as a rule were not willing to-day to express their opinions of Senator Jones's financial scheme, at least for publication. Chairman Wilson said that he had read the plan hastily as outlined in the newspapers and preferred to reserve similar ground.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that while he had no

found time to carefully examine the scheme, seemed to him at first glance to be less objection able than the one proposed to the Committee on Banking and Currency by Secretary Carlisle on be-half of the Administration. Of course, he said, it would be necessary to horrow money unless provis lon was to be made to increase the revenues from customs and internal taxation. He thought it pos-sible that the Jones plan or something like it might pass the House if it should get through the Senate. The proposition to redeem and cancel the green-backs he did not seem to regard as especially destrable, even if it were practicable.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, did not regard the scheme

with favor. He said:

The trouble is the plan includes too many things. The proposition for free coinage, if adopted, would simply add to that kind of currency which is already giving us so much trouble, and thus defeat the professed object of the proposed legislation. It would be less objectionable if the issues of sliver certificates were limited to denominations of £5 and less. Not so many of them would then be used in the payment of customs dues. If the Treasury notes issued under the Act of 180 could be retired, I do not think there would be any difficulty on account of the greenbacks, and I have a plan in my mind which I think would accomplish that object without producing any shock. Of course, what ought to be done is to provide for an increase in the public revenues sufficient to meet the current expenditures of the Government. Every plan thus far proposed appears to be one for the relief of the Democratic party ather than one to relieve the necessities of the National Treasury. The latter is what the country demands, and I hope, even if I do not expect, that the majority in this Congress will do something in response to that demand. Chairman Springer, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, of course regards with disfavor the

and Currency, of course regards with disfavor the Jones scheme and all other financial schemes of Senatorial parentage, and he insists with a good deal of emphasis that the Administration's bill FILIBUSTERS WIN IN THE HOUSE. "with certain modifications" is the only one that
THEY SUCCEED IN STAVING OFF A VOTE ON THE stands even a ghost of a chance of becoming a law elved strong encouragement from Secretary Carliste. If not from President Cleveland himself, to persist in his efforts to force that bill through the House of Representatives. There was some talk to-day to the effect that a proposition would be offered to amend the provisions relating to the 20 per cent guarantee funds of banks so that gold coin, silver coin and silver certificates as well as greenbacks and Treasury notes issued under the Act of 1830 might be deposited as a basis of circulation. This change, it was thought, might catch vote against the measure. Chairman Springer hopes to have a "new and revised edition" of the Administration's bill ready within the next two or three days.

so informed Senator Jones. This morning and later in the day, while the Senate was in session, Messrs.

Jones and Camden were in conference with Mr. Teiler, the leader of the silver Republicans, but nothing encouraging was secured from him. It is understood that Mr. Teller made some serious objections to the proposed Jones bill, among them being the restriction of the coinage to silver the product of American mines.

understood that Mr. Teller mane some period of the proposed Jones bill, among them being the restriction of the coinage to sliver the product of American mines.

It was thought by the Democrats who were seeking to prepare a measure which could pass that this objection could be remedied, but the great objection of the sliver men appeared to be aimed against the large issue of bonds contemplated by Mr. Jones's bill. This was discussed at a conference of the sliver Republicans this afternoon, and the conclusion was reached that the issue of such amount of bonds would be practically going to a gold basis. The sliver men did not think they could agree to support such a proposition. Talks with some of the Democratic sliver Senators also developed the fact that they would not agree to this large issue of bonds.

that they would not agree to this large issue of
bonds.

For these reasons Mr. Jones and those associated
with him do not consider the outlook encouraging.
The question will be up again before the Finance
Committee to-morrow morning, but no results are
expected. The Republicans represented by such
men as Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, Lodge, Platt,
Hawley, Hale, etc., oppose the contemplated coinage of the silver, and assert that time does not
permit the full consideration of a Currency bill before the expiration of this Congress. Mr. Lodge
declares that "the measure suggested by Mr.
Jones cannot meet the conditions, as can no measure which is built on the lines of the Tariff bill recently passed—the free lunch plan which seeks to
give every contending element that for which it
asks."

Late this afternoon Mr. Jones visited Mr. Carlise

The recenters He advited that he might not

asks."

Late this afternoon Mr. Jones visited Mr. Carlisle at the Treasury. He admitted that he might not introduce his bill at all. It is certain that if he does he will believe that it has some chance for becoming a law; otherwise he will keep it in his

"HOLMANISM" FOR THE INDIANS THE GREAT "ECONOMIST" TO MAKE A FINAL

Washington, Jan. 14 (Special).-The Indian Apof Representatives on Saturday, and which Chair-man Holman will ask that body to consider toforrow, although the report accompanying it has not yet been printed for the use of members, car-ries a total appropriation of \$6,494,820 for "current expenses." which is \$238,787 less than the appro-priation on the same account for the current fiscal year, and \$229,023 less than the estimates for next year, and \$229,023 less than the estimates for next year, which were pared to the quick by the "cconomist" who presides over the Department of the Interior. It is evident that "Economist" Holman intends to signalize his retirement from public life by a grand exhibition of "Holmanism."

For current and contingent expenses of the Indian Service, including salaries, the amount recommended is \$125,640, which is \$51,000 less than the estimate; for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, the amount recommended is \$2,884,552, which is about \$114,000 less than the estimate; for incidental expenses the amount is \$33,000, which is \$13,000 less than the estimate, and for Indian schools the amount is \$2,019,000, which is about \$32,000 less than the estimate and \$2,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT HOMESTEAD.

MORE THAN 100 MEN DISCHARGED FOR ATTEND ING AN ORGANIZATION MEETING-TALK OF A GENERAL STRIKE.

Pittsburg, Jan. 14.-More than one hundred em ttended Sunday's meeting for the purpose of formcharged, and about eighty others who reported for duty to-night were informed that their services duty to-night were informed that their services e no longer required by the company. It is sected that all the 800 steel workers who atted Sunday's meeting will be discharged, the dismissal of the men has caused the most use excitement in Homestead, and a general sension of the plant is freely discussed. The pany was represented at Sunday's meeting by tain Newton, of the Coal and Iron Police, and is believed that he has the names of all the loyes who were present. The action of the pany has created a bitter feeling among the doyes, and they are now more determined than to organize. What the outcome will be it is to forecast, but it is evident that the trouble lot over. ATTACHING PROPERTY HELD BY TAYLOR

SOUTH DAKOTA AUTHORITIES ACT PAYMENTS B THE COUNTIES-THE STATE TREASURER SAID TO BE IN CHICAGO.

Attorney-General Crawford, has returned from his trip over the State, during which he attached a the name of the Northwest Mortgage Com-\$20,000 on land in Beadle County to Benedict, and Benedict had transferred his mortgage to H. H. has also attached all of Taylor's interests in the fifty quarter-sections of land in various counties. Altogether the property attached will produce

ering the Treasurer to float funding warrants in anticipation of expected tax returns, which amount to about \$400,000. The State will realize from this to about \$40,000. The State will realize from this enough to run the different departments until August, when the State Equalization Board will be instructed to levy a deficiency tax sufficient to vipe out the deficit. Within the last two days more than \$40,000 has been received from the counties, in reply to the emergency demand made on Wednesday by the State Auditor for all taxes now in the County Treasurers' hands.

Chicago, Jan. 14. From the movements of certain of Taylor's bondsmen who are now in this city Treasurer of South Dukota, is either in Chicago or in the immediate vicinity. Early this foreneon exGovernor Mallette, of South Dukota, left his hotel in a carriage, accompanied by his son. Soon afterward J. T. Med henney and two other men, suppased to be Taylor's bandsmen, followed in another
carriage. It is said that the party were driven to
a hotel on the outskirts of the city, and that Taylor was there. It is also said that a conference
was held, and that the result will be a settlement
of Taylor's defalcation. Several of Taylor's bondsmen are in town, and as they are all staying at the
same hotel, their presence cannot be accidental.
One of the bondsmen said to-day that if he were
hunting for Taylor he would not go outside of
Chicago to find him. Ex-Governor Mellette himself
also admitted last night that he thought Taylor
was in the city. The men from the North now estimate the shortage at \$130,000, which is \$30,000 more
than the bond. Freasurer of South Dukota, is either in Chicago

SHE HAD LIVED NEARLY 101 YEARS.

MRS. GWEN DAVIES, WHO WAS BORN IN WALES IN 1794, DIED IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

Mrs. Gwen Davies, who had reached the age of nearly lot years, died at the home of her son-in law, Edward Lewis, No. 738 East One-hundred-andthirty-eighth-st., on Saturday last. Mrs. Davies was born on a farm that is now covered by Lake Vyrnwy, the water reservoir for the city of Liverpool. The lake is in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and under its dammed up waters rest the bones of her ancestors, for her fathers were good old farmers the ancient type, and when the valley was tammed the old graveyard was cemented over and was soon lost to sight under the accumulating waters. She was the daughter of Evan Davies and Ann Jones, and was born on February 22, 1794. When twenty-three years old she married another Davies She health and the shadows and the shadows and the shadows are shadows. Davies. She had twelve children, of whom nine are still alive, and she has a regiment of grand and

still alive, and she has a regiment of grand and great grandchildren. Her death was just the dying out of a life that had done its duty, and up to the last the old dame was perfectly conscious. Though she had been in this country for fifty years she spoke hardly any English, being most conservative in holding to the old Cymric tongue.

Despite her old age, she had not falled in any of her faculties, and her sight was as good as that of a girl of eighteen years. She could remember when naughty children were frightened by the threat that "Boney" would come and take them off to France. She used to tell of the rejoicings over the battles of Waterloo and Trafalgar, and the triumphal return of the 27th Royal Welsh Fusileers of the days of the Regency of the death of King George III. William IV's short reign and the accession of the present Queen.

For the last fifteen years she had lived with her son-in-law, making occasional visits to Mrs. Henry Jones, of Englewood, and Mrs. D. M. Williams, of Ome-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and Third-ave, both of whom are her daughters.

She was a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, in East Thirteenth-st., and was the oidest life member of the Bible Society.

The funeral will take place from her home at 5 p. m. to-day, and the burtal will be in Utica.

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DEATH IN LONG ISLAND SURF. TWO MEN SWEPT FROM THE BARGE SETH

LOW AT SHORT BEACH. THE SANTUIT AND RINGLEADER COME TO PORT

COVERED WITH ICE-A TERRIFIC FIGHT

The big coal targe Seth Low was wrecked on Short Beach, near Fire Island, early yesterday morning, and two of her crew were drowned. There were five men on the barge, and three wete rescued by the crew of the Short Beach Life-Saving Station. This is the end, so far as the Seth Low is concerned, of a series of storms and disasters which for the last few weeks have been following her, the steamer Santult and the barge Ringleader. her, the steamer Santult and the barge Ringleader On the night of December 25, in a heavy storm, the barges Seth Low and Ringleader, which were being towed from Boston to Philadelphia by the steamer Santuit, parted their tow-lines off Fire Island, The Ringleader sailed into this port, and the Seth Low, after a rough experience, was lowed in by a tug. The Santuit arrived in a damaged condition at the Delaware Breakwater, and then came here. Her captain took a severe the night of the storm and died a few days ago in Boston from pneumonia. The barges and the steamer, having been overhauled, took on a cargo of coal here and started on Sunday for At daylight yesterday morning the coastguard

patrol at Short Beach saw a big three-masted barge pounding on the outer bar. The waves were breaking over her, and between her and the shore was such a wild tumult of waves that no boat could live in it. By the aid of glasses men could e seen lashed to the top of the barge's deckhouse It was intensely cold, and, drenched as the im perilled men were constantly by the dashing spray seemed doubtful if they could live until help reached them. Captain Chichester, of saving station, made several unsuccessful attempts to launch a surfboat. Noon came with the n still clinging to their stranded vessel, and apparently doomed to be swept to death before the eyes of the watchers on the beach. After noon the sea abated its fury somewhat

and a surfboat was successfully launched. It was ig and hard struggle to reach the wreck, and barge were torn from their lashings by great icy waves and swept away. The other three were taken to the lifeboat and carried to Fire Island. The sea was still so high that the boat could not make Captain B. N. Dottridge and Scamen Charles Brown and B. Ellison. The captain's son and John Johnson, the cook, were the two who were lost. The cap tain was in a precarious condition from exposure and the pounding of the waves, and was unable to son was about twenty years old, and was making this trip with his father in hopes that a sea voyage would restore his health, which was not good. The Santuit, with the Ringleader in tow, cam The Santuit, with the Ringlealer in tow, came into port yesterday morning. The story of her adventures and of how the Seth Low broke loose from her was told by her officers as she lay at anchor off Stapleton. The Santuit, with the two barges in tow, sailed from here for Boston at 1 o'clock on Sunday. The Santuit had 1,125 tons of coal on board. the Ringleader had 1,500 tons and the Seth Low had 1,650 tons. The Ringleader was attached to the steamer by 200 fathoms of nine-inch Manilla towline, and behind her was the Seth Low, at the end of 189 fathoms of nine-inch cable. The Hook was passed at 2 o'clock, and outside a heavy, choppy sea was encountered. The Santuit, with her tow, ran down under the lee of the Highlands and lay off and on there until 6 p. m., when she shaped her course for Boston. At 7 o'clock the ocean was swept by flerce equalls of wind and snow, and the vessels were in a seeway which caused them to roll and pitch ter-ribly. The Santuit rolled so that she seemed on her beam ends most of the time, and she shipped great quantities of water. At 8 o'clock, as Second Officer Davidson and a

sailor were hauling in the sheet of the mainstay sail, which had been set to steady the ship, the vessel gave a vicious roll to port and a great sea, boarding her, swept over the deck where the two men were at work. Mr. Davidson grabbed the knob

vessel gave a vicious roll to port and a great sea, boarding her, swept over the deck where the two men were at work. Mr. Davidson grabbed the knob of a door in the deckhouse and heid on for dear life. The sailor was washed to the rail, where the receding wave left him clinging. This great roll of the Santuit caused her cargo of coal to shift, giving her a terrible list to port. It was so cold that the seas froze as they broke over the steamer, and she was a mass of ice from stem to stern. At the same time the shricking of the steam whistle of the Seth Low was heard above the howling of the wind and the thunder of the waves. She gave one long blast cailing "attention" and then four short ones, signifying that she had parted her tow-line. The engines of the Santuit were slowed down, and she circled around the barge trying to get a line aboard, but without success. The Seth Low began to burn signal lights as soon as her hawser parted. The Santuit answered with one coston signal, but owing to the fact that her decks were constantly swept by the seas she could not signal as she wished to. The Low had a lifeboat on board, and the officers of the steamer said, yesterday that if they could have worked the signals they would have told the men on the barge to anchor and launch the boat.

The men on the Ringleader said, however, that they did not believe a boat would have been of any use in the intense cold and the angry sea.

When the Santuit had circled around the Low twice, the captain discovered that he was in white water, and dropping a lead over the side, found only seven fathoms of water. He therefore stood off shore with the Ringleader, being unable to give any further assistance to the Low. The last he saw of the Low she was driving toward the shore, but he hoped she would anchor, and that her saw of the Low. The waters of health was not safe to open sea again the moon broke through the clouds, and in that burst of light he saw the last of the Low. The waves broke so constantly over the decks of the Santuit that

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OFFICERS OF E. D. MORGAN POST INSTALLED The installation of the new officers of Edgar D. Morgan Post, No. 307, Department of New-York, G. A. R., took place last night in the rooms of the post, in Grand Opera House Hall. The installing officer was Past Department-Commander Ira M. Hedges. The ceremonies began at 10:15 o'clock, after the regular meeting of the post had been ended, and were public. The new officers are: Commander, Michael McNally; senior vice-commander, A. W. Manchester; junior vice-commander, W. H. Russell. quartermaster, George J: Wenck; chaplain, W. B. Oakden; surgeon, Charles Hinkey; officer of the day. J. L. Wood; officer of the guard, David Sands. The installing officer explained their duties to the newly elected men and administered the oaths.

At the end of the ceremonies a supper was served, and then an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music and recitations was given. This ended, E. Hecht and W. Hecht, members of the Pastime Athletic Club, put on the gloves, and delighted the assembled G. A. R. men by vigorously "biffing" each other in mimic combat. The spectators had been, all of them, in sterner conflicts, but they enjoyed the fistic struggle greatly. After another lively bout between James Fox and E. Wall, of the Game Club, George Bothner, and "Bobby" Baird wrestled. It was long after midnight before the men separated. The entertainers last night were all volunteers. The Committee on Entertainment was Denton E. MacGowan, J. L. Wood, C. H. Martin, P. Scott, C. H. Hermans and George L. Wenck. and then an entertainment of vocal and instru-

ditions resulting from constipation, THE CHESS MATCH IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 14 (Special).—J. Mieses, the German chess expert, beat M. Janowski, the local player, in a Vienna opening, after twenty-eight moves, the winner excelling throughout the game by fine and stores; or write to B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal st., New York.

For biliousness and all other con-